

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO†

EXCERPTS FROM OUR STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Vol. XIII, No. 8, August, 1915

From Some Editorial Notes:

California and the American Medical Association.—Probably nearly 50 per cent of the members of our State Society attended the sessions of the American Medical Association held in San Francisco in June. Up to the time of closing the registration on Wednesday night, for publication in the last Bulletin which was issued Thursday, 1,064 of our members had registered. A good many registered on Thursday though the exact count could not be obtained on account of the hurry and pressure of closing things up. That is a mighty good showing, as we think you will admit. . . .

Remember Your Friends.—There was a time, not so many years ago, when no respectable publication would refer to its advertisements or its advertisers. To be sure, many items boosting advertised things appeared in some periodicals—mostly medical (?) journals—but these were what is known as of the “reading notice” variety; carefully prepared by the advertiser and furnished to the publication; they were run as part of the advertising obligation. Now, however, and largely through the influence of your own Journal, all that has changed; we are proud of our advertisers and our advertising. Nothing goes into the advertising pages that is not as carefully scrutinized as the matter that goes into the reading pages. . . . Help your friends and those who help you. Read the advertisements in this issue.

Progress or Retrogression?—The new way of spelling “progress” and “reform” seems to be “politics” and “retrogression.” Cheap politics mixed into medicine makes a pitiful mess, and especially when it comes to public health matters; for the people understand the importance of, to them little things, so not at all! . . .

Healthy Growth in California.—Every three years, according to the by-laws, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association appoints a committee on reapportionment, which committee goes over the membership returns of the several state associations and determines the number of delegates which each state shall have for the next succeeding three years. This was the year of reapportionment, and the report of the committee made but two changes; California was given one more delegate, so for the next three years we shall have four delegates and not three, as previously. . . .

Good Legislators—And Others.—It has reached the attention of the Journal that some members of the last legislature who stood for better medical legislation have felt somewhat disturbed or annoyed because of our mild criticism of the net result of legislative effort. . . .

There is no good reason why we, as a profession and as an organized profession, should go to the legislature and beg for anything. We do not need protection, but the people do. If it is the wish and the will of certain legislators to remove the protection which just medical laws and high standards for medical licensure give to the people of the

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† This column strives to mirror the work and aims of colleagues who bore the brunt of Association activities some twenty-five years ago. It is hoped that such presentation will be of interest to both old and new members.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA†

By CHARLES B. PINKHAM, M. D.

Secretary-Treasurer

Board Proceedings

A regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners was held in Native Sons Hall, San Francisco, June 24 to 27, 1940.

One hundred ninety-two applicants wrote the examination, including physicians and surgeons, drugless practitioners, and chiropodists. A number of foreign émigré physicians who had completed the required one-year internship and satisfied the requirements of the California law were also included.

Seventeen licensed physicians and surgeons were on the calendar for hearing.

The licenses of Walter Hoyt, M. D., Gridley, and Theodosia Maude Ramer, M. D., San Diego, were revoked, based upon charges of alleged illegal operation.

Edith Mary Stoker was placed on probation for a period of three years, based upon conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.

After hearing the evidence in the case of Nathan Housman, M. D., the Board voted the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the allegations in the complaint, and pending charges were dismissed.

On June 24, 1940, the Board restored the midwife license of Caterina Reorda (revoked on June 30, 1937) and she was placed on probation for a period of five years.

News

“Mobilization of the nation’s physicians for service in time of war is being carried out swiftly under a program launched by the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy, it was learned here last night. Every registered physician is getting a questionnaire in which he is asked to report his age, qualifications, and type of work desired in case of national emergency. The questionnaire is being carried [sent] out by the American Medical Association, and is expected, when completed, to furnish the military chiefs with a complete and detailed index of the nation’s available resources in medical personnel. When this phase is completed, the organization program will be carried through to the end that, should war be declared, the entire medical branch of the service could be mobilized and set in operation on a few hours’ notice.” (San Francisco Examiner, June 20, 1940.)

“Two of Stanford’s School of Medicine staff, whose combined length of service to the University is fifty-five years, will retire from active teaching posts in less than two weeks. They are Doctors Edward Sewall and Harvard McNaught. Both men, experts in eye, ear, nose and throat work, have been attached to the school for the medical students in Stanford Hospital in San Francisco. . . .” (Palo Alto Times, June 4, 1940.)

“Dr. Elmer Belt of Los Angeles and Dr. Francis Marion Pottenger of Monrovia were appointed members of the State Board of Health by Governor Olson today. Doctor Belt, attending physician at the Children’s and other hospitals in Los Angeles, succeeds Gustave Wilson of Sacramento, whose term expired last January 15. He will serve

(Continued in Front Advertising Section, Page 11)

† The office addresses of the California State Board of Medical Examiners are printed in the roster on advertising page 6.



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of March, 1915, the Seventh Pan-American Medical Congress convened in San Francisco on the 17th of June of this year. Owing to the short time between the authorization of the medical congress by the national Congress, a smaller attendance than was desired was realized, but in spite of the short time Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Salvador, and Venezuela were ably represented by delegates in person, and not a few who could not attend contributed to the support of the meeting by dues and by writing and submitting papers. The object of this special congress is, succinctly: (1) To promote personal and fraternal relations between the members of the medical profession of the Western Hemisphere; (2) To make the medical profession of each country more familiar with the educational, scientific and other medical resources of all the other American countries; (3) To consider problems of sanitation and public health administration of both national and international importance to the countries and colonies concerned; (4) To promote the development of periodical and other medical literature best calculated to promote the interchange of thought, as well as practical scientific coöperation by and between an all-American medical profession; (5) To cultivate the medical sciences. . . .

From an Article on "City Tuberculosis Clinics."—Following in the footsteps of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit and Milwaukee, Los Angeles at its recent election has started a division of tuberculosis in the health department; and with the two to one vote of the citizens there the city will have one municipal tuberculosis nurse for every one hundred cases that are registered. if they need supervision and care.

Other cities in California would do well to consider the advisability of following in the footsteps of Los Angeles.

It was shown very clearly in the vote the attitude of the voters toward the establishment of this municipal tuberculosis nursing, and the investment in a public health way to a community cannot be measured. . . .

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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until 1944. Doctor Pottenger succeeds Dr. E. M. Palette of Los Angeles and will serve until 1943. He is medical director of the Pottenger Sanitarium and Clinic and a clinical professor of medicine at the University of Southern California." (Los Angeles *Herald and Express*, June 21, 1940.)

Appointment of Dr. Frank B. Young, Long Beach Surgeon, to the State Board of Health was announced today by Governor Olson. Doctor Young succeeds Dr. Roy Terry." (San Francisco *Call-Bulletin*, June 4, 1940.)

"The eligibility of patients able to pay for hospitalization, to enter the county hospital from communities where there are private hospitals, was questioned this week by Dr. P. S. Winner, new owner of the Fort Jones Hospital. Doctor Winner raised the question when he appeared before the County Board of Supervisors at their regular monthly meeting in Yreka on Tuesday. According to the physician, the county hospital is maintained primarily for the accommodation of patients lacking funds for treatment in private institutions, and is allowed by law to admit paying patients only in case of emergency or where private hospital facilities do not exist. The fact that Scott Valley

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BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

or specialist, and encourage him to associate the objective findings with systemic and tissue responses.

The presentation is informal and direct; the descriptive material is appropriately and completely illustrated. There are 1,473 illustrations, 21 of which are in color. The authors point out that there has been a 100 per cent increment in the number of words, and at least 7,000 bibliographic entries since the ninth edition (1935). The bibliography is remarkable in itself, representing a wide source of information and an earnest effort on the part of the authors to present a complete and unbiased work. However, some readers may have difficulty in tracing the sources of textual references, due to the print used and the arrangement of the bibliography. This might be remedied by the use of bold-faced type and an alphabetical listing of the names of authors.

The publishers deserve praise for the excellent binding—so desirable for a volume of this size.

The book is heartily recommended to students and practitioners alike.

Textbook of Nervous Diseases. By Robert Bing, Professor of Neurology, University of Basel, Switzerland. Translated and Enlarged by Webb Haymaker, Assistant Clinical Professor of Neurology and Lecturer in Neuro-Anatomy, University of California. From the Fifth German Edition. Cloth. Pp. 838, with 207 illustrations, including nine in color. Price, \$10. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company, 1939.

This work answers the requirements demanded of a textbook in that it is easily read, is concise and complete in its scope, and embodies the latest information on the subjects covered.

The chapters on psychoneuroses are far below the high standard maintained throughout the rest of the book.

The treatment of hysteria is covered in two pages, with nothing new offered on the subject.

All in all, the book should be a worth-while addition to any medical library.

R. E. G.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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has two hospitals, he held, made residents of the valley ineligible to enter the county institution as paying patients. The same restrictions apply, he stated, to other communities in the county where there are private hospitals. . . . It has been the practice in the past to allow any non-indigent patients who wished to enter the hospital to do so as a paying patient, the Board holding that, since there was no hospital in Yreka, this was permissible. . . ." (Etna Mills Sentinel, June 6, 1940.)

"Chance of recovering from blood poisoning is twice as good today as it was four years ago, thanks to the chemical remedies of the sulfanilamide group, Dr. Wallace E. Herrell and Dr. Alex E. Brown, Rochester, Minnesota, announced at the meeting today of the American Medical Association. Those who are treated adequately have seven out of ten chances to recover, as against seven out of ten chances of dying if inadequately treated. Before these drugs were available, about one-third of the patients recovered. . . . Of those who get this chemical, nearly 60 per cent recover. . . ." (News dispatch dated New York, June 14, and published in the San Francisco News, same date.)

"Dr. Harold M. Engelhorn, 27-year-old physician of San Diego, yesterday was found guilty by Municipal Judge Leo Freund of stealing linens and surgical instruments from the General Hospital during his internship. Authorities accused the doctor of taking sheets, blankets, uniforms

(Continued on Page 18)



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BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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and other equipment from the Hospital last May 10. Doctor Engelhorn and his wife, Marjorie, testified under examination by the attorney, William J. Kenney, that they merely used the linens in their home and intended to return the equipment as soon as they moved to San Diego. Judge Freund ordered the physician to return for probation hearing and sentence on June 28." (Los Angeles Times, June 15, 1940.)

"The record of Dr. Harold M. Engelhorn, recently convicted of petty theft of instruments and linen of small value from General Hospital, was legally cleared today by Municipal Judge Leo Freund. He granted the motion of Attorneys William Kenney and Frank Montgomery to

allow the young doctor to withdraw his guilty plea and enter a plea of not guilty. The court set aside the judgment and discharged the defendant. . . ." (Los Angeles Herald and Express, July 9, 1940.)

"Conviction of William H. Neher, 67-year-old La Verne 'cosmic force healer,' on three counts of practicing medicine without a license, was upheld by the appellate department of the Superior Court in a decision forwarded and on file today with the local Justice Court. Neher was convicted by a jury last October 14 after a four-day trial before Judge Thomas R. Reed of West Covina, sitting for Judge Will G. Fields in the local Justice Court. He was sentenced to pay a total of \$600 in fines, but payment was suspended pending outcome of the appeal in Superior Court. . . . The decision specifically upheld Judge Reed's action in denying Neher a new trial, and declared all other appeals dismissed. 'Because of the number of matters enmeshed in the appellant's dragnet,' the court said, 'we make no comment on any point presented or ground set forth other than to say that we find the convictions amply supported by the evidence.' The complaint against Neher was brought by S. W. Brooks, investigator for the State Board of Medical Examiners. . . . In its verdict, the jury found Neher guilty on three

counts, not guilty on two, and previously acquitted on one count. The State in its complaint and in testimony of its witnesses charged that Neher used a 'cosmic force machine' for the alleged diagnosis and treatment of human ailments. Neher, in his testimony, denied giving treatments or making diagnosis, contending the healing was a 'harmonizing of the cosmic body with the life forces,' through the machine, which he called a 'cosmic rectifier.' Highlight of the trial was testimony of the Rev. Joe Jeffers, who only a short time before had been acquitted in a sensational Los Angeles morals case. As part of his testimony, he claimed for himself the ability to predict the future and to project his thoughts half way round the world. With denial of his appeal, Neher now must pay the fines imposed by the local court." (Pomona Progress-Bulletin, May 30, 1940.) (Previous entries October, November and December, 1939.)

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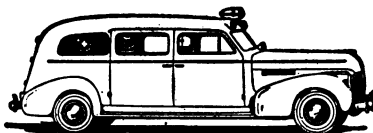
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BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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"Acting on information that some doctors, nurses and internes of Los Angeles General Hospital have systematically looted the hospital of as much as \$100,000 worth of equipment, Detective Lieutenants M. S. Swan and E. W. Smith announced today their intention of seeking 'John and Jane Doe' warrants to search employees' living quarters. Already under arrest was Harold M. Englehorn, former interne, who pleaded guilty to petty theft before Municipal Judge Newell Carnes, and was said to have told officers that he believed it the general practice at the hospital for some doctors, nurses and other employees to 'help themselves' to equipment. Englehorn, who is 27, left the hospital's employ only a few days ago and was arrested yesterday in San Diego. He was brought to Lincoln Heights Jail. Among expensive equipment said to be missing were fifty to sixty microscopes, valued up to \$600; an operating table, blood-pressure gauging and other instruments, and an undetermined quantity of sheets, beds, bedding, convalescent equipment and sickroom supplies. Officers said that in seeking the warrants they threw no particular employee under suspicion, but intended a routine check of all employees who might have had access to the equipment. The officers found some towels, pillow cases and a hospital surgical

instrument in a garage on Johnston Street, near the hospital. The garage was padlocked with a county padlock. Englehorn, the officers said, admitted taking the articles and said he left the hospital because he found it impossible to support his wife and child on the \$10 a month paid to internes. He also disclosed that employees at the hospital 'borrowed' the hospital linen and then returned it to that institution to be laundered. Officer Swan said he believed the arrest of Doctor Englehorn would be climaxed with startling developments, and that the investigation would continue for 'two or three more months.' (Los Angeles *Herald and Express*, May 18, 1940.)

"T. P. Hunter, agent for the State Board of Medical Examiners, yesterday arrested two persons here on charges of practicing medicine without proper licenses. Accused were Harry Alverton Chase, 44, Los Gatos, and Joseph P. Redding, 500 Pacific Avenue. Bail of both was set at \$1,000 bond, or \$100 cash pending hearing before Justice of the Peace W. A. Deans tomorrow." (Santa Cruz *News*, May 30, 1940.)

"An Oakland woman physician, Dr. Lena Thiriot, was last Monday placed on five years' probation in San Fran-

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Bequest Forms: Unto the California Medical Association*

FORM OF CLAUSE OF WILL PROVIDING FOR CASH BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath unto Trustees Of The California Medical Association, a nonprofit corporation of California, the sum of \$—— to be known as the —— Gift, to be used and expended by said corporation for scientific, educational, or hospital purposes.

* * *

FORM OF CLAUSE OF WILL PROVIDING FOR CASH BEQUEST

I give and bequeath unto Trustees Of The California Medical Association, a nonprofit corporation of California, the sum of \$——, to be held as a fund, to be known as the [here insert name desired] Fund, the principal whereof shall from time to time be invested to the best advantage compatible with safety, and the income whereof shall be used and applied for scientific, educational, or hospital purposes.

* * *

FORM OF CLAUSE OF WILL PROVIDING FOR BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

I give and bequeath unto Trustees Of The California Medical Association, a nonprofit corporation of California [here describe the property], the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be held as a perpetual fund, to be known as the [here insert name desired] Fund, the income whereof shall be used and applied for scientific, educational, or hospital purposes. The said corporation shall have the power to sell said property and to invest and reinvest the proceeds arising from the sale thereof from time to time as it may deem advisable for the purpose of producing as large an income as may be compatible with safety.

* * *

FORM OF CLAUSE OF WILL PROVIDING FOR DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY

I give and devise unto Trustees Of The California Medical Association, a nonprofit corporation of California, to aid and further its scientific, educational, and hospital purposes, and to be known as the —— Gift, the following described real property situate in the County of ——, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

* * *

FORM OF CLAUSE OF WILL PROVIDING FOR DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY

I give and devise unto Trustees Of The California Medical Association, a nonprofit corporation of California [here describe the property], the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be held as a perpetual fund, to be known as the [here insert name desired] Fund, the income whereof shall be used for and applied to the support and maintenance of scientific, educational, or hospital purposes. The said corporation shall have the power to sell said property and to invest and reinvest the proceeds arising from the sale thereof from time to time as it may deem advisable for the purpose of producing as large as income as may be compatible with safety.

* These Bequest Forms were discussed editorially in CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, for March, 1936, p. 145, and June, 1936, p. 460.

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(Continued from Page 20)

cisco federal court on charges of sending obscene letters through the mail. Doctor Thiriot had previously been a correspondent with Judge Forrest L. Bentzien of Santa Clara, whom she had called a "crazy bird" with less disastrous results. The doctor was ordered by Judge A. F. St. Sure to 'refrain from writing abusive or profane letters to any person.' This included Judge Bentzien, who Mrs. Thiriot had berated in a letter regarding a civil suit in his court. . . . During Doctor Thiriot's trial, she was examined by a psychiatrist, who pronounced her sane, but said she had certain mental fixations, which merited her being shown some consideration." (San Jose County Review, June 11, 1940.)

"St. Louis Estes, health food lecturer, who was convicted last week of practicing medicine without a license, yesterday was fined \$1,500 and sentenced to 150 days in the County Jail by Municipal Judge J. E. White. Arguments on granting a new trial for the lecturer, sought for him by Attorney Alexander Mooslin, were set for tomorrow afternoon by Judge White. In the event a new trial is denied, Mooslin indicated, Estes' conviction on ten counts of practicing medicine without a license will be appealed to the Superior Court. Passing sentence, Judge White fixed a fine of \$150 and a jail term of 150 days for each of the ten counts, but ordered the jail terms to run concurrently. Pending arguments on the new trial, Estes was freed on \$500 bail." (San Francisco Examiner, June 11, 1940.) (Previous entries, May, 1930; November, 1935; March, 1936; December, 1938; February, November, 1939, and May, 1940.)

(Continued on Page 25)

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"Here is something new as the basis for a new trial plea: St. Louis Albert Estes, the raw food advocate, went before Municipal Judge White and asked the court to invalidate a jury guilty verdict, returned last Monday because one of the jurors failed to reveal that she tried him in 1938 as a member of another jury. On both occasions Estes was accused of practicing medicine without a license. The earlier trial resulted in a deadlocked jury; he was convicted last week and sentenced to a 150-day jail term and a \$1,500 fine. Counsel for Estes named the juror who served in both cases as Mrs. Florence Bartlett, 217 Gough Street, and charged, through witnesses, that she had led the demand for Estes' conviction in the earlier trial. . . . Mrs. Bartlett herself was called to the stand and explained: 'When I was examined for this case, I had no recollection that I had served in the other Estes trial. I didn't realize until this case was under way that I had been a member of the other jury. I had no opinion as to guilt or innocence in this case until it was submitted.' . . ." (San Francisco Chronicle, June 13, 1940.)

"St. Louis Estes, raw food advocate, who was recently convicted and sentenced to 150 days in county jail for practicing medicine without a license, was granted a new trial by Municipal Judge J. E. White today. The motion was granted, the Court said, because a woman juror had previously sat in judgment against Estes. . . . Date for new trial was set for July 9 and bail raised from \$100 to \$250." (San Francisco News, June 21, 1940.)

"Dr. St. Louis Estes, health food lecturer, Wednesday faced \$25,592 in federal income tax liens filed in United

States District Court by Tax Collector Clifford G. Anglim. The tax covered the year 1929, with interest to accrue from December, 1934. Estes, recently convicted on ten counts of practicing medicine without a license, is scheduled to appear before Municipal Judge J. E. White on July 11 to have a date set for his retrial." (San Francisco Recorder, July 5, 1940.) (Previous entries, May, 1930; November, 1935; March, 1936; December, 1938; February and November, 1939; May and July, 1940.)

"Dr. Rutherford B. Irones, former mayor, on a modification of sentence today won release from the county jail, where he has been serving a sixty-day sentence for assault on a downtown hotel owner. Irones was found guilty of battery on W. L. Jaynes, B Street hotel operator, and was sent to the jail thirty days ago. His attorney today, in municipal court, moved for a modification on the grounds that Irones, a physician, has several elderly patients who need his special care and who might suffer if Irones is unable to administer his prescribed course of treatment to them. Municipal Judge Dean Sherry granted the modification. Irones once before served a county jail sentence for hit-run driving and more recently was acquitted of stabbing a young woman friend in the back at the San Diego Club." (San Diego Tribune-Sun, June 19, 1940.) (Previous entries, March and April, 1935; August and September, 1939; April and July, 1940.)

"The manslaughter conviction of Dr. Claude C. Long as a result of the alleged abortion death of Genevieve Arganbright, was upheld yesterday by the State Supreme Court. The fourteen-page majority opinion of the court adopted in part the ruling of the District Court of Appeal

(Continued on Next Page)

The Difference— and there Is a DIFFERENCE!

"The difference between learning to drive a car and learning to play golf is that when you are learning to drive a car you sometimes hit something."

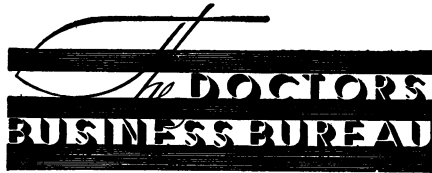
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BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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made last November. Justice Jesse W. Carter filed a dissenting opinion." (San Francisco Recorder, June 28, 1940.) (Previous entries, July, September, October, November, December, 1937; February and August, 1938.)

"Two men, charged with illegal practice of medicine without a license, Joseph P. Redding and Albert Chase, D. C., appeared before Justice W. A. Deans yesterday. The charges were preferred by Thomas P. Hunter of the State Medical Board. Redding was represented by Attorney Stanford Smith, and on motion of his attorney was given a week to enter his plea. He was practicing massage and allegedly he gave pills. Albert Chase, D. C., alleged he was a doctor of science and his treatment was dietetic and religious. . . ." (Santa Cruz Sentinel, June 2, 1940.)

"Articles of incorporation for the Medical-Dental Life Assurance Company, to operate in the insurance business, were filed in Sacramento by a group of local men, headed by Louis Oneal, well-known attorney, who said he would be president of the new firm. Oneal said the new insurance company would offer health and life insurance and would be the first company of its kind to offer dental care in an insurance policy. . . . Medical head of the new firm will be Dr. Walter B. Coffey, retired chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad. . . . The corporation was capitalized at \$500,000, the United Press said." (San Jose News, June 27, 1940.)

"Convicted on all six counts of perjury, offering and preparing false evidence, Dr. Nathan S. Housman was held in the county jail without bail today. The San Fran-

cisco physician was convicted by a superior court jury which deliberated two and a quarter hours before returning the verdict to Superior Judge Lile T. Jacks. Doctor Housman was pale and nervous when the verdict was read. His attorneys announced that they would move for a new trial tomorrow. Should their motion be denied, Judge Jacks will sentence Doctor Housman at that time. . . . He faces one to fourteen years in prison on each of the two counts of perjury and from six months to five years on each of the other four counts of preparing and offering false evidence—a possible aggregate maximum of forty-eight years. The trial arose from evidence of narcotic prescriptions given at a previous municipal court trial for failing to keep proper narcotics records. Doctor Housman's appeal from the municipal court conviction, which resulted in a \$750 fine and ninety-day jail sentence, was to come up today in the appellate division of the superior court. After reading of the verdict in the superior court trial, Attorney Nathan Coghlan, defense counsel, argued heatedly for admission of Doctor Housman to bail, which was denied by Judge Jacks. Assistant District Attorney John J. McMahon, who prosecuted Doctor Housman, said in his final argument that it was the state's aim to 'keep the medical profession in the high place it now enjoys.' As the result of the new conviction, state medical authorities may file a new complaint against Doctor Housman before the Board of Medical Examiners, the Attorney-General's office said." (San Francisco Call-Bulletin, June 12, 1940.) (Previous entries, November and December, 1932; July, 1933; January, 1937; September, 1938; February, October, and December, 1939; January, February, and April, 1940.)

"One of the Nazi 'business men and technicians' who arrived here on June 16 aboard the liner Asama Maru was
(Continued on Page 28)

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BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

(Continued from Page 26)

arrested last night in Los Angeles under circumstances which were said to have such sensational ramifications that federal authorities immediately communicated with Washington. The prisoner is Dr. Herbert Hoehne, tall, powerfully built blond, who was held by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the charge that he failed to register himself as a German agent, as required by a new federal law. Doctor Hoehne, who when interviewed here protested that he could not speak English, immediately made emphatic denials of the charge—in English—and demanded permission to get in touch with Fritz Wiedemann, German Counsel-General in San Francisco. . . ." (San Francisco Examiner, June 27, 1940.) The office of the Board of Medical Examiners has no record of anyone by the name of Dr. Herbert Hoehne as holding medical credentials, nor does his name appear in the 1940 directory published by the American Medical Association.

"Mattie E. Wilcox, sixty-four, yesterday pleaded guilty in police court to charges of posing as a registered nurse and practicing medicine without a state certificate. Judge Milan E. Ryan suspended sentences of \$25 or five days on each count on condition that the woman study carefully the state laws applying to her business. Her address was given as 1253 Seventh Street, and the charges were filed by state officers who have been investigating various 'healing systems' in business in Southern California, court records showed." (Santa Monica Outlook, June 8, 1940.)

"Appointments of administrative staff members for the San Francisco unit of the State Defense Council were an-

nounced by Superior Judge Everett C. McKeage yesterday. The jurist was named chairman of the unit by Governor Olson some weeks ago. The appointments: Administrative assistant, Edward Sharkey . . . County Publicity Director, Eugene B. Block . . . County Transportation Director, James Cronin . . . County Medical Director, Dr. Alvin E. Cerf, member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. County voluntary recruiting board organizer, Claudius A. Marckley. . . . The state organization, first of its kind in the nation, will set up the machinery for making volunteers available for immediate service in case of war or other emergency, Judge McKeage said." (San Francisco Chronicle, July 4, 1940.)

"It wasn't just a three-to-thirty-year sentence Superior Judge Lile T. Jacks imposed on James Allen yesterday—along with it went the Judge's brand that 'You're the meanest thief I've met in my years as a jurist.' Allen, twenty-nine, had preyed on the aged blind, police charged. He would spot a blind person on the street, follow him home. Gaining entry by posing as a 'board of health doctor,' he would give his victim a fake examination, during which he managed to steal his money. His victims were all over seventy, police said. Allen admitted robbing ten here and working the same racket in fifteen other Pacific Coast cities. He pleaded guilty yesterday to two charges of burglary and one of grand theft. Judge Jacks sentenced him to one to ten years on each charge, to run consecutively." (San Francisco Examiner, June 13, 1940.) (Previous entries, June and July, 1940.)

Plans for immediate construction of another fireproof wing on the newly constructed Hahnemann Hospital, originally scheduled to open on July 1, were announced today.

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BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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. . . The hospital is located at California and Maple streets. At a recent meeting the board of directors of the Homeopathic Foundation of California named officers to direct affairs of the hospital. In addition to (Paul) Fleming (secretary and administrator of the institution), they include Marshal Hale, president; Dr. Howard M. Engle, first vice-president; Dr. Franklin H. Cookinham, second vice-president; and R. C. Southworth, treasurer." (San Francisco *Call-Bulletin*, June 8, 1940.)

"Dr. David I. Greenwood, Alhambra chiropractor, today pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and performing a criminal operation before Superior Judge Frank G. Swain. Trial was set for August 2, before Superior Judge Thomas Ambrose. Doctor Greenwood is charged with implication in the death of Miss Verna Marie Hendricks, eighteen. At the preliminary hearing, Miss Hendricks' sister, Ina Ellis Hendricks, testified that she held the light while Doctor Greenwood performed an illegal operation." (Los Angeles *Herald and Express*, July 3, 1940.)

The Shoemaker's Children.—A seven-year study of the nurses in the New York Hospital disclosed that forty-seven cases of tuberculosis have been found among 2,841 graduate nurses and three cases among student nurses. Most of the graduate nurses found to be infected were recent graduates and the report states that for some it was not only their first job, but also their first x-ray.—Elsie Davis, R. N., and Harriet Frost, R. N., *American Journal of Nursing*, April, 1940.

Sulfathiazole Produces the Recovery of Two Patients with Septicemia.—The recovery of two patients from septicemia (bacteria in the blood) was brought about by treatment with sulfathiazole, a new sulfanilamide derivative, Dr. W. Calhoun Stirling, Washington, D. C., reports in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

He also used sulfathiazole with success in twenty-five other cases of urinary infections. Many of these infections had not responded to sulfanilamide treatment.

In the author's opinion, sulfathiazole seems less toxic (poisonous) and more effective than other members of the sulfonamide group, nausea being the only side effect seen, and this subsides quickly when the drug is discontinued.

"In sulfanilamide-resistant infections," he says, "sulfathiazole offers a new avenue of attack which in the few cases in which it has been used seems to justify the claims made for it."

Sulfathiazole is absorbed and eliminated quickly, but this is obviated by giving it more often than other sulfanilamide compounds are given.

Syphilis Transmitted by Kissing.—Syphilis was transmitted to five of eleven members of a family by means of kissing, Dr. Gracie R. Rowntree and Dr. James Robert Hendon, Louisville, Kentucky, report in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. The original familial infection was from an outside source—through kissing.

The authors state that physicians should be more suspicious of all lesions which might possibly be syphilitic. Two of their patients, they say, had previously been to physicians who made a diagnosis of lip impetigo in one and trench mouth in the other. Only good fortune saved the entire family from acquiring the disease, as they are all affectionate people.